

KANSAS STRATEGY FOR 2005-2008

For The

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM**



Presented By The

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Governor's Federal and Other Grants Program provides the staffing to the KCJCC. The KCJCC is charged with developing the Kansas strategy, prioritizing purpose areas for funding and determining grant awards. Through the dedicated and knowledgeable members of the KCJCC, strategies and approaches have been developed to prevent, as well as control violent and drug-related crimes. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (**JAG**) Grant Program will assist the state in implementing and enhancing its efforts in addressing these issues.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Data related to illegal drug production, availability and abuse consistently shows that Kansas has a serious problem. Interstates 70, 135, and 35, which run through many of Kansas' major cities, foster illicit drug transportation and distribution. In addition, these interstate highways are three of the most active overland routes for drug transportation in the United States.

While state criminal justice agencies have been able to stem the tide with regard to many illegal drugs, statewide data shows that methamphetamine continues to be the most prolific drug problem in Kansas. Methamphetamine related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities have increased consistently since 1998. In addition, the percentage of methamphetamine-related federal sentences is more than twice the national average. While efforts have effectively decreased the overall number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the past two years, Kansas continues to rank among the top 11 states nationally. The need for criminal justice programs focusing on methamphetamine enforcement, treatment and prevention is critical in order to prevent further escalation of the problem.

Violent crime trends in Kansas support the continued need for criminal justice programs that enhance investigation and prosecution efforts. In 2002, there were more than 78 homicides, 2,165 robberies, 6,951 aggravated assaults and 1,035 rapes reported to law enforcement agencies. In that same year, Kansas' law enforcement agencies responded to 22,434 domestic violence related calls. Kansas' prosecutors filed 15,829 cases against juvenile offenders and child welfare workers substantiated 8,824 cases of child abuse and neglect.

RESOURCE NEEDS

Kansas is faced with financial restraints, which ultimately impacts state and local units of government. The state, as well as local communities, must maximize every dollar to assist in the effort to combat violent and drug-related crimes. The **JAG** Grant Program will provide the only dedicated source of funding to assist state and local units of government in addressing these issues. Criminal issues would escalate without this federal funding. In prior years, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Grant Program, has helped Kansas improve its enforcement efforts in the areas of interdiction, adjudication and prevention of crime. In

addition, grant funds have been used to develop a criminal justice information system that is recognized as a model for the nation.

PROGRAMS AND PURPOSE AREAS

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council will support the six **JAG** purpose areas to ensure the most effective and efficient use of the **JAG** Grant Program. The six purpose areas are:

1. Law enforcement programs
2. Prosecution and court programs
3. Prevention and education programs
4. Corrections and community corrections
5. Drug treatment programs
6. Planning, evaluation and technology improvement program

COORDINATION EFFORTS

In implementing the **JAG** Grant Program, Kansas recognizes that state agencies, local governments, tribal governments and non-profit organizations must cooperate. In order to develop a statewide strategy and identify priorities for funding, the KCJCC reviewed a variety of current and pertinent data, including survey results of stakeholders, to identify the best purpose areas.

OVERVIEW

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The KCJCC is representative of the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Corrections, the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice, the Kansas Highway Patrol Superintendent and the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. The Governor's Federal and Other Grants Program provide the staffing and day-to-day management of the federal grants for the KCJCC. The KCJCC is charged with developing the Kansas Strategy; prioritizing purpose areas for funding and determining grant awards. The dedicated and knowledgeable members of the KCJCC have developed strategies and approaches to prevent, as well as control, violent and drug-related crimes. The Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (**JAG**) Grant Program will assist the state in implementing and enhancing its efforts in addressing these issues.

The **JAG** program strategy for Kansas identifies drug and violent crime control programs that improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. The four-year strategy provides data and information to support the need for the programs. This strategy also was used for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) grant program for 2004-2007.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Demographic Information

The State of Kansas was certified on July 1, 2004 as having a population of 2,723,507. Kansas is comprised of 82,282 square miles and ranks 15th in the nation for geographic size. Kansas spends a considerable amount of time, effort and miles to respond to the on-going abuse of illegal drugs and violent crime committed by a small segment of its citizens. Of the 627 cities in Kansas, 429 have populations of less than 1,000 people. When combined, these 429 cities and rural areas have a total population of 638,824, which accounts for 23.5 percent of the total population. There are 571 cities in Kansas that have populations of less than 5,000 people. These cities have a total population of 443,665 and, combined with the rural areas, account for 34.8 percent of the total population, which is less than last year's level of 35.2 percent.

(Source, The Governor's Economic & Demographic Report, 2004-2005, Kansas Division of Budget, January 2005).

Drug Sources and Availability

Data concerning the prevalence and availability of illegal drugs is crucial to understanding the problems faced by the criminal justice system. Statistical indicators show that the production, distribution and abuse of illicit drugs pose a serious threat in Kansas. Dodge City, Garden City, Liberal, Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita are drug distribution centers in the state and transit areas for drugs transported to other states. Kansas' highways facilitate illicit drug transportation and distribution. Interstates 70, 135, and 35 are three of the most active overland routes for drug transportation in the United States. While the problem presented by many illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin and marijuana is consistent with or substantially less than experienced nationally, statistical indicators reveal that methamphetamine (meth) is the major drug problem in Kansas.

The National Drug Threat Survey 2002 regarding drug sources and availability for major illegal drug categories in Kansas (**Table 1**) provides a brief summary of data from the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC).

Table 1

SUMMARY OF KANSAS DRUG THREAT ASSESSMENT			
	Abuse & Availability	Production	Transportation & Distribution
Meth	33 of 39 respondents who reported abuse in their jurisdiction indicated that it was HIGH. 34 of 38 respondents reporting availability in their jurisdiction indicated that it was HIGH.	Mexico, California and southwestern states is the predominant type; <u>however, the availability of locally produced meth is increasing significantly.</u>	Mexican criminal groups are the primary transporters of meth available in Kansas. These groups transport the drug from Mexico, California and southwestern states. Mexican criminal groups and Caucasian local independent dealers distribute meth at the wholesale and retail level.
Cocaine	Respondents in Liberal, Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita and in Miami, Reno and Sedgwick Counties reported that rates of <u>powdered and crack cocaine</u> abuse in their jurisdictions were HIGH. The City of Olathe and Douglas, Montgomery and Shawnee Counties reported that rates of <u>crack abuse</u> were HIGH. Cocaine, particularly crack, is readily available in urban population centers, medium-size cities and a few smaller towns in Kansas.	Coca is not produced in Kansas. However, powdered cocaine is commonly converted into crack on an as-needed basis. Conversion commonly occurs near distribution areas and often in stash houses or in the homes of local independent dealers and street gang members	Mexican criminal groups are the primary transporters and distributors of wholesale quantities of powdered cocaine. These groups supply wholesale quantities to retail distributors including other Mexican criminal groups, African American street gangs and local independent dealers. Mexican criminal groups, street gangs and local independent dealers distribute powdered cocaine at the retail level. Kansas-based African American street gangs and African American local independent dealers are the primary retail distributors of crack cocaine.
Marijuana	32 of 39 respondents who reported abuse in their jurisdictions indicated that abuse was HIGH.	Most of the marijuana available in the state is produced in Mexico, although some cannabis is cultivated locally. Law enforcement officials report that outdoor cannabis cultivation is more common than indoor cultivation.	Mexican criminal groups transport marijuana into and through Kansas in private and commercial vehicles. A significant portion of the Mexico-produced marijuana seized in Kansas is destined for other states. Mexican criminal groups and Caucasian local independent dealers are the primary wholesale and retail marijuana distributors in Kansas.
Heroin	26 of 29 respondents who reported abuse in their jurisdictions indicated that abuse was LOW. Heroin is available on a limited basis in metropolitan areas of the state.	Opium is not cultivated nor is heroin produced in Kansas.	Mexican criminal groups are the primary transporters of heroin to drug markets in Kansas. Mexican criminal groups, local independent dealers and street gangs distribute heroin at the retail level.

*Information from the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey 2002 as provided by the Kansas Drug Threat Assessment.

A large number of the criminal cases prosecuted by county and district attorneys in Kansas are drug related. In 2002, 30 percent (3,863) of the reported felony criminal sentences were drug related. **Table 2** below compares the percentage of drug related federal sentences in Kansas with those occurring nationally. From 1998 to 2001, the percentage of drug related federal sentences that were meth-related in Kansas was more than twice the national average. In that same period, federal sentences for most other major drugs were at or below the national average. According to

the U.S. Sentencing Commission FY2001 data, 35 percent of drug-related federal sentences in Kansas resulted from meth violations compared with 14 percent nationwide. In addition, from October 1998 to May 2001, eight of the 17 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigations initiated in Kansas were meth-related.

Table 2

Percentage of Drug-Related Federal Sentences and Percentage by Drug Type Kansas and United States, FY1998–FY2001								
	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Kansas	National	Kansas	National	Kansas	National	Kansas*	National
Meth	29.9	11.4	39.0	12.8	29.4	14.5	34.7 (75)	14.2
Powdered Cocaine	19.1	23.4	10.5	22.1	13.9	22.8	17.1 (37)	22.1
Crack Cocaine	28.1	23.9	35.0	22.9	28.9	21.4	20.8 (45)	20.4
Marijuana	16.7	30.0	13.9	31.5	24.6	31.2	21.3 (46)	32.8
Heroin	1.1	8.9	0.6	8.0	0.5	7.7	4.6 (10)	7.2
All Drugs**	40.0	40.2	38.3	41.0	45.9	39.8	46.8	41.2

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission. * Total number of sentenced offenders listed in parentheses. **Represents the percentage of federal sentences that are drug-related.

Kansas ranked fourth in the nation for the total number of meth laboratories, chemicals/glassware, and dumpsites seized in 2001. The number of meth laboratories seized in Kansas increased each year from 1999 through 2001 and then began to decline in 2002 (see [Table 3](#)). According to the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS), federal law enforcement officials in Kansas seized 32 kilograms of meth in 1998, 43 kilograms in 1999, 27.4 kilograms in 2000 and 17.5 kilograms in 2001.

The Birch reduction method (name used for a method of making meth) is common in Kansas, as in other agricultural states, because of the widespread availability of anhydrous ammonia, which is used legitimately as a fertilizer. During 2001, more than 83 percent (706) of the 847 meth related labs, dumpsites and chemicals/glass/equipment sites seized in Kansas employed the Birch reduction method.

Table 3

METHAMPHETAMINE STATISTICS				
National Ranking, Kansas, 2001 - 2003				
2001		2002		2003
4th		4th		10 th
Meth Lab-Related Seizures, Kansas, 1999 - 2003				
Year	Chem/Glass/Equipment	Dumpsite	Laboratory	Total
1999	Not available	Not available	Not available	511
2000	Not available	Not available	Not available	702
2001	186	236	425	847
2002	194	223	311	728
2003	120	227	302	649

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation Meth Lab- Related Seizures Statistics

Drug Treatment

Meth-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Kansas increased from 996 in 1998 to 1,294 in 2003 (see Table 4). During this same period, the treatment admission for most other drug categories decreased or remained substantially the same.

Table 4

Drug Related Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Facilities Kansas 1998-2001				
Year	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin
1998	996	2,468	2,993	70
1999	800	2,432	2,757	65
2000	922	2,383	3,110	78
2001	1,160	2,279	3,477	75
2003	1,294	2,276	3,184	70

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS); Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS).

Table 5 provides information regarding the number of treatment spaces available to Kansas inmates, as well as the number of inmates participating in and completing treatment for state fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The prison population in Kansas is nearing capacity and is already at maximum capacity for male maximum and medium security offenders. Overall, the state prison population totaled 9,168 inmates at the end of December 2003. Kansas' prisons are expected to reach capacity of 9,244 in 2007. The Kansas Legislature took steps in 2003 to relieve prison crowding, requiring judges to sentence nonviolent, first-time drug offenders to treatment programs rather than prison. The changes to the sentencing guidelines, in addition to budget cuts at the Kansas Department of Corrections, have substantially changed the way criminal offenders receive treatment in Kansas. The number of treatment spaces available to incarcerated offenders has decreased significantly, while newly convicted non-violent drug offenders will be required to participate in treatment monitored by community corrections agencies while on probation.

Table 5

KDOC Facility Treatment Kansas, FY 2001-2003						
Year	Standard Treatment Spots Available	Offenders Participating in Treatment	Offenders Completing Treatment	Therapeutic Community (TC) Spots Available	Offenders Participating in TC	Offenders Completing TC
2001	290	1,977	1,571	184	418	168
2002	260	1,727	1,267	188	429	168
2003	40			124		

Source: Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), Corrections Briefing Report, 2003, p.84; Offenders Program Evaluation, April 2003, p.75.

Crime Victimization

The impact of crime victimization is widespread, affecting Kansans in all walks of life, in both rural and urban areas. In 2002, the Docking Institute of Public Affairs at Fort Hays State University conducted a phone survey of 1,250 adults living in Kansas. The purpose of the survey was to identify crime victim needs, as well as assess the prevalence of crime victimization in Kansas. The survey results showed that nearly half (47.9%) of the respondents' households had experienced crime victimization. Nearly a fourth (23.5%) indicated that they or a member of their household had been the victim of a personal crime (robbery, stalking, child abuse, battery, DUI, rape or homicide) in Kansas within the last 10 years.

There needs to be a seamless continuum of responses, services and support for all crime victims. This can only be realized through a collective and coordinated effort among providers responding to crime, to ensure a continuity of advocacy services for crime victims. Appropriate services need to be provided to all crime victims regardless of the victim's socioeconomic status, age, native language, disability or residence (urban vs. rural).

These services should be consistent among crime victims and across all communities. To do this, Kansas needs greater levels of coordination among current providers and a seamless continuum of services and support. Services should focus on victim's safety, access to the criminal justice system, support and representation both in urban and rural settings.

Violent Crime Trends

Numerous statistical indicators provide valuable information about the nature of violent crime in Kansas. These indicators assist the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in formulating a strategy that meets the unique needs of Kansas' communities.

In comparison to other states nationally, the rate of violent crime in Kansas ranks right in the middle, ranging from 19th for rape and 33rd for murder (see [Table 6](#)).

Table 6

Kansas National Ranking according to rate per 100,000 of selected crimes, 2001				
Violent Crime	Murder/ non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
25 th (404.8)	33 rd (3.4)	19 th (35.1)	31 st (89.9)	24 th (276.4)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online.

Table 7 provides the index of crime statistics for Kansas in 2002. The overall rate of violent crime in Kansas was 376.6 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. This is well below the national average of 494.6 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. While Kansas rates below the national average in most violent crime categories, Kansas had a higher rate of rape (38.1 per 100,000) than the national average (33.0 per 100,000) in 2002.

Table 7

Index of Crime, Kansas, 2002							
	Population	Crime Index	Violent Crime	Murder & Non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,536,604						
Area actually reporting	95.8%	64,646	5,817	48	560	1,523	3,686
Estimated total	100.0%	69,861	6,592	58	586	1,837	4,111
Cities outside metropolitan areas	682,033						
Area actually reporting	91.7%	28,872	2,384	11	288	263	1,822
Estimated total	100.0%	31,474	2,599	12	314	287	1,986
Rural	497,247						
Area actually reporting	95.4%	9,219	991	8	129	39	815
Estimated total	100.0%	9,662	1,038	8	135	41	854
State Total	2,715,884	110,997	10,229	78	1,035	2,165	6,951
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,087.0	376.6	2.9	38.1	79.7	255.9
Index of Crime, United States, 2002							
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,118.8	494.6	5.6	33.0	145.9	310.1

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 2002

Much of the violent crime that occurs in Kansas takes place in the more populated metropolitan areas. **Table 8** provides crime index data for three larger Kansas cities. In 2002, both Topeka (646.8 per 100,000) and Wichita (523.1 per 100,000) had violent crime rates higher than the national average (494.6 per 100,000).

Table 8

Index of Crime, Select Kansas Cities, 2002							
	Population	Crime Index	Violent Crime	Murder & Non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Lawrence, Kansas	80,916	3,939	321	2	32	43	244
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,668	376	2	37	45	292
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,662.5	372.3	2.0	36.6	44.6	289.2
Topeka, Kansas	123,627	11,294	989	8	73	409	499
Area actually reporting	99.2%	12,572	1,108	8	82	429	589
Estimated Total	100.0%	12,621	1,110	8	82	429	591
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		7,354.6	646.8	4.7	47.8	250.0	344.4
Wichita, Kansas	347,801	24,104	2,368	20	208	796	1,344
Area actually reporting	97.1	29,490	2,845	26	272	844	1,703
Estimated Total	100.0%	30,064	2,881	26	276	849	1,730
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,458.3	523.1	4.7	50.1	154.1	314.1
Index of Crime, United States, 2002							
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,118.8	494.6	5.6	33.0	145.9	310.1

Violent Crime Reports, Arrests, and Convictions

The numbers of reported murders, robberies and assaults/batteries have decreased significantly. The numbers of adult and juvenile arrests also have decreased during 2000 through 2002 in the areas of murder, rape, aggravated assault/battery and illegal drug offenses (see Table 9). One important factor in achieving this positive trend has been Byrne grant funded initiatives. With JAG funding, Kansas hopes to continue this progress.

While adult arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol have decreased during the years of 2000 to 2002, juvenile arrests for this crime have increased from 319 in 2000 to 373 in 2002 (see Table 9).

Table 9

KANSAS CRIMINAL OFFENSES										
	2000			2001			2002			
	# Reported	# of Adult Arrests	# of Juvenile Arrests	# Reported	# of Adult Arrests	# of Juvenile Arrests	# Reported	# of Adult Arrests	# of Juvenile Arrests	# of Convictions
Crime Index Rate/1,000	41.1			40.8			27			
Violent Crime Index Rate/1,000	3.7			3.8			2			
Murder	156	61	9	142	64	13	94	17	1	128
Rape	1,017	159	50	1,069	214	65	1,157	82	37	134
Robbery	1,997	262	43	2,124	274	67	982	97	32	364
Aggravated Assault/Battery	6,759	1,644	381	6,771	1,724	387	4,713	980	231	767
DUI		15,664	319		15,611	370		13,041	373	479
Drugs		9,915	1,867		9,403	47		6,417	1,192	3,863

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002 (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the state of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

Table 10 shows the number of felony criminal sentences reported in Kansas. More than 17 percent of the reported felony criminal sentences were for violent crime convictions.

Table 10

FY 2002 Kansas Reported Criminal Sentences (Felonies)						
Total Reported Sentences	Crimes involving abuse of children	Rape	First & Second Degree Murder	Robbery	Agg Battery	Domestic Battery
12,709	815 (6.4%)	134 (1%)	128 (1%)	364 (2.8%)	767 (6%)	16 (0.01%)

Source: Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2002 Annual Report

Child Abuse and Neglect

In state fiscal year 2003, approximately 41,909 reports of child abuse and neglect were taken by the Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS), the state agency responsible for investigating such reports. These reports resulted in 7,085 substantiated abuse cases (see Table 11).

Table 11

Kansas FY 2003 Child Abuse and Neglect Statistics	
Number of Intake Reports	41,909
Number of Intake Reports Screened In for Investigation	17,154 (approx. 41% of total reports)
Number of Substantiated Victims (abuse confirmed)	7,085 (approx. 41% of investigated reports)
Number of Confirmed/Validated Perpetrators (name entered on to Child Abuse and Neglect Central Registry)	900

Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS).

Prevention efforts throughout the state have shown positive results in the area of juvenile crime. While the number of juvenile court filings decreased in 2002, the number child abuse and neglect reports and substantiations increased during the same period (see Table 12). This trend may be a result of the overlap that often occurs between CINC cases and juvenile offender cases.

Table 12

Kansas KIDS COUNT Data (Based on statistics from 2002)				
	Base Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	Percent Change
Reported Child Abuse and Neglect	52.4	42,686	55.8	6.3
Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect	10.7	8,824	11.5	7.7
Juvenile Court Filings	24.7	15,829	22.0	-10.9

Source: The 2003 Kansas KIDS Count Data Book

RESOURCE NEEDS

Kansas, like many states, is faced with financial restraints, which ultimately affects state and local units of government. The state, as well as local communities, maximizes every dollar to assist in the effort to combat violent and drug-related crimes. The **JAG** Grant Program will be one of the major sources of funding to assist state and local units of government in addressing these issues. Without the federal funding the criminal challenges would escalate. Kansas has been able to improve its enforcement efforts in the areas of interdiction, adjudication and prevention of crime because of the Byrne Grant Program in previous years.

A continued and critical need is to have adequate resources for the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS). Byrne grant funds have been the primary source for the development and maintenance of the system. Most of the infrastructure is operational, however there are still parts of the system that need to be finalized and updated. There are more than 8,000 users of the system today and maintaining the integrity of the system is important. This cannot be achieved without the use of grant funds.

Funding for alternatives to incarceration is a critical resource need, as well as having adequate funds to treat offenders while incarcerated or in their communities. The Kansas Sentencing Commission, as one of their statutory duties, projects the growth of the inmate population, determining when it will exceed capacity and making recommendations to adjust or reduce prison admissions. As Kansas' prisons are reaching capacity, the 2003 Kansas Legislature enacted Senate Bill 123, which provides treatment for certain non-violent drug offenders. The goal of the bill is to provide community punishment and treatment to non-violent offenders with drug abuse problems in order to address more effectively the revolving door of drug addicts through state prisons, which should be reserved for serious, violent offenders. Treatment may include community-based or faith-based programs and such treatment must include a continuum of treatment options, including detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare and relapse prevention.

(Source: Patricia Biggs, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission, Senate Bill 123 Training, Power Point presentation).

While more than \$6.3 million dollars of state funding was allocated to pay for this program, there is still a critical lack of resources to treat adult and juvenile offenders with drug problems. The **JAG** Grant Program will help fill the gap in meeting the needs of offenders receiving treatment in their communities and while they are incarcerated.

Very limited funds are available to assist communities with prevention efforts. Numerous law enforcement agencies have developed prevention programs around neighborhood watch, D.A.R.E., and school resource officers. Also, a number of agencies have worked with private partners in developing training for businesses and communities regarding illegal drugs. Additional resources are needed to build on the existing efforts of state and local communities. **JAG** grant funds will help alleviate the barriers that prevent these types of programs from operating.

In addition, **JAG** grant funds are necessary to supplement the state and local efforts to combat drug-related and violent crime, as well as enhance the criminal justice information system. It is essential to continue the efforts in Kansas as we continue to have a positive effect on addressing these important crime issues.

PRIORITIES FOR THE FEDERAL JAG GRANT PROGRAM

After a careful review of the data and input from other stakeholders, the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was able to determine the most effective and efficient usage of the limited resources dedicated toward reducing drugs and violent crime in Kansas with the use of the Federal **JAG** Grant Program.

The KCJCC priorities for the 2005-2008 Kansas **JAG** Strategy are:

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment programs
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement program

COORDINATION EFFORTS

In implementing the **JAG** Grant Program, Kansas recognizes that state agencies, local governments, tribal governments and non-profit organizations must collaborate and cooperate in order to impact drug and violent crime. In order to develop a state strategy and identify priorities for funding, the KCJCC reviewed a variety of current and pertinent data.

KCJCC members work closely with other federal agencies and initiatives to combat violent crime and drug-interdiction efforts. They are affiliated with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Corrections Association, Federal Drug Enforcement Agency and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on a regular basis.

Kansas Criminal Justice Information System Committee

The Kansas Legislature created the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System Committee in 2003, formerly known as the Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee. The committee's primary duties are to establish, maintain and upgrade the criminal justice information system. Information developed by the committee is presented to the KCJCC for recommendation and action. The system's core components were completed in 2003.

Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

There continues to be a collaborative effort with other federal and state agencies regarding illegal drugs. Coordination between Kansas and surrounding states can be seen in the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) efforts. Midwest HIDTA includes Iowa, Kansas,

Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. The Office of National Drug Control Policy formed HIDTA in 1996 to combat the phenomenal increase in the importation, distribution and clandestine manufacturing of drugs with primary emphasis on methamphetamines. The Midwest HIDTA coordinates methamphetamine intelligence, investigations, forensic laboratory resources, prosecution and demand reduction efforts.

Governor's Council on Homeland Security

The Kansas Governor established the Kansas Homeland Security Council to coordinate efforts regarding terrorism. This Council is comprised of various state agencies directly involved in security and terrorism issues. KCJCC and staff work closely with these agencies and the Kansas Homeland Security Council regarding federal grants to avoid duplication of effort.

Other Federal Grant Coordination

The KCJCC also is responsible for overseeing other criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice: National Criminal History Information Program; Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program.

In addition to staffing the KCJCC and the day-to-day management of the various federal grants, the Governor's Federal and Other Grants Program also oversees other U.S. Department of Justice grant programs, including the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program and S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women grant. Additionally, the program administers grants from the U. S. Department of Education and U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. Therefore, Kansas can provide a coordination of services and eliminate duplication of efforts.